MICH ROLL HERALD THURSDAY MAY 2 1872 TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York HERALD.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ST. JAMES THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Brondway.-MacEvor's New Hissanicon. BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.—SEARCHING THE OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.-THE BALLET PAN

BOOTH'S THEATER, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway -Comic Vocal-UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broad-

LINA EDWINS THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—The Power GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.-NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, Between Prince and

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.-Per-PIPTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-Fourth street.—

MRS. F. B. CONWAYS' BROOKLYN THEATRE .-PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.-TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery .-

SAN PRANCISCO HALL, 585 Broadway. - VARIETT PER-PAVILION, No. 688 Broadway, near Pourth st.—Grand

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, May 2, 1872.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

PAGE.

1—Advertisements.

2—Advertisements.

3—Cincinnatt: Yesterday's Conventions; The Siamese Twins; What the "Brains and Convictions" People Did; Brief Speeches and Not Much Business; Schurz Mildly on the Rampage; Review of the Candidates; Organization to be Completed To-day.

view of the Candidates; Organization to be Completed To-day.

2—Chickasaw Jockey Club: Third Day of the Spring Meeting; The Favorites Arain Beaten—Louisiana State Fair—Trotting in California—The National Game—The Trial of Libble Garrabrant—Methodist General Conference—The Colored Methodists—The Count and Heiress: The Amherst Scandalmongers Lose Their "Sensation"—Municipal Affairs—Committee of Seventy—New York City News—Another Phase of the Perth Amboy War—Overcowded Street Cars—The Clergyman

Another Phase of the Perth Amboy WarOvercrowded Street Cars—The Clergyman
Blackmailing Case.

5—Financial and Commercial: Gold Quiet; Stocks
Weak and Low; Money Less Easy; Pacific
Mail Down; Government Securities Weak—
Domestic Markets—The New Dominion: The
Correspondence with Great Britain on the
Abduction of the Schooner Horton—Alleged
False Representations—Our Filthy Streets—
Moving Day—Brooklyn Mortality—Marriages
and Deaths.

6—Editorials: Leading Article 177

and Deaths. diltorials: Leading Article, "The Administra-tion and the New Departure—Shall we Threaten Spain to Cover Our Surrender to England?—The Alabama Claims"—Amusement

Announcements.
Livingstone Safe—Racing in England—The
Atalantas—Cable Telegrams from England,
France, Germany and Rome—The War in
Mexico—The Revolution in Spain—News from
Washington—Miscellaneous Telegraph—Busi-

Mexico—Inc Miscellaneous Telegraph—Business Notices.

Proceedings in the New York and Brooklyn Courts—The Alleged Van Sann Forgery—Melancholy Suicides—Alleged Homicide—The Importers and Grocers—Proceedings in the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen—Allegeriagments.

FREE TEA AND COFFEE. The bill abolishing the duty on tea and coffee has passed both Houses of Congress, the amendment of the Senate making the act to take effect the 1st of July having been concurred in by the House yesterday by a large majority and without a division. The President, we presume, will sign it. Though the reduction in the cost of Aca and coffee which must follow taking off the duty will be acceptable to the whole community, for every family uses these articles, it will not go far to cheapen living. This is but a short step in the way of necessary revenue reform. There are many duties and taxes that press more heavily upon the people and the industry of the country that ought to be removed. As tea and coffee are foreign productions entirely, there was no protectionist opposition to abolishing the duty. Indeed, the protectionists favored the bill, because a reduction in the revenue from these articles would give them an argument for maintaining high duties on others in order to raise a sufficient income for the government. Acceptable as the abolishment of these duties may be, Congress must not suppose the people will be satisfied with such a modicum of revenue peform. There ought to be a clean sweep of a bundred millions of taxation at least.

HIGHWAY ROBBERT ON THE STREET CARS .appearance during the picnic season have fairly inaugurated their summer campaign of evil doing. On Monday night last a car on the Third avenue line was entered by a gang of thieves shortly after its leaving the depot, and when it reached Thirty-fourth street the ruffians commenced an indiscriminate attack upon passengers and conductor. According to the report of the affair the passengers were relieved of their watches and pocket books and the conductor was robbed of his small change. As usual there were no policemen within hailing distance and the conductor had to go to Ahe nearest police station house and apply for an escort before the car could proceed. It speaks volumes for the management of affairs in the city when our street cars have to be guarded by an armed escort of policemen to prevent their being stopped and those travelling on them plundered. We were under the impression that highway robbery in these plays was only enjoyed in Spain, Italy and Greece; but that illusion is now dispelled by the late outrage in the streets of New York. The fact of the matter is that tinkering legislation, so-called reform and political intrigue are carried on in this city to such an extent that demoralization is fast beginning to make advantage of this state of things, prove what robbery on one of our street cars.

The Administration and the New Departure-Shall We Threaten Spain to Cover Our Surrender to Bugland!-The Alabama Claims.

This is by no means welcome news from Washington and London! We see more and more every day the misfortune of our foreign diplomacy. These misfortanes are deepened by the fact that at a time when the friends of President Grant wish everything to go well we are burdened by the manifest incapacity of the administration to deal with grave and vital questions of international interest. Instead of going before the people with pride and r solution, confident that the country would approve the measures of the President to their fullest extent, we see a tendency to intrigue and menace; for the situation shows nothing but intrigue and menace. Driven into an unfortunate position by the incapacity of the Secretary of State, the President, by a series of expedients, seeks to escape from his misfortunes by conceding to England, under a menace, what should either have been withheld at the outset, or, if presented at all, urged upon the British Ministry with all the zeal and resolution of our government.

The fact that the administration has in some

way drifted into this position is shown by the metaphysical despatches communicated to our correspondents in Washington. No position is more annoying to a government than a position which its Ministers are called upon to defend. We are in the position of the British government under the Ministry of Lord Aberdeen, before the war with Russia in 1854. Instead of resolutely grasping the circumstances of the case, and holding England to an exact accountability for her course towards the country during the rebellion, we have "drifted." This was what was said, and properly said, of Lord Aberdeen. His Ministry was one of peace. He shrank from war with a sensitiveness which Sir Henry Holland in his recently published book partly explains when he says that the bodily condition of his Lordship was such that he could take nothing but the gloomiest condition of affairs. And so meaning peace, and straining the resources of diplomacy and statesmanship to maintain peace, he "drifted" into war. And as if to add to the parallel, and give force to the criticism that we are compelled to make upon President Grant, the prominent member of the Aberdeen Cabinet, which "drifted" into the war with Russia, was the same Mr. Gladstone, who is now Prime Minister. But the Minister has changed his policy. No one can accuse Mr. Gladstone of drifting in these Alabama discussions. Accepting one condition of affairs from our government, agreeing to a treaty which was thoroughly comprehended by him, and to an observance of which the Queen herself pledged her "royal word," and welcoming the solution of the question as a desirable contribution to the peace of the two great English-speaking nations, Mr. Gladstone, as soon as he saw that his course was displeasing to the people of England, and fraught with danger to the continuance of his power, repudiated the treaty, charged the United States with bad faith in the presentation of its case, and invoked the public opinion of England to sustain him and force us to consent to a modification of the treaty or a complete surrender.

As we indicated in our despatches some days since, the purpose of the government is to settle the Alabama case by asking England to consent to the establishment of a rule of international law by which no neutral maritime nation can be held responsible for consequential damages arising from the unaumont Republican State Convention—The State Capital: Resignation of Judge Cardozo; Report of the Judiciary Committee—Skipping Intelligence—Advertisements.

32—Advertisements. ter and openly avowed hostility to America and a wish to see an end to the power of the great nation which threatened to become a greater Britain, consorted with the rebels and gave them encouragement, there is some way they should atone for their action. The principle is advanced that, having recorded an expression of regret at the escape of the Alabama, the English, as a sovereign Power, could not be more closely questioned. But if a great maritime nation like England can with impunity, in contempt of municipal law and in violation of the laws of nations, make its peace with the nation injured by adding a commonplace phrase to the treaty, then she is in the pirates' attitude of making war and pillaging when that can be done, and of retaining her booty and at the same time escaping justice by a meaningless and easily expressed petition for pardon. We consent to this interpretation when we assent to the compromise advanced by the American government. England wants this immunity. She cannot afford to permit the Alabama case to become a precedent. So long as it so remains America, France, Spain, or any nation with commerce and coasts, virtually keeps England under bonds to keep the peace. We had this position before the treaty was made; we retain it if the treaty dies. We are no worse off than in the beginning; for the Alabama Treaty is of no material The rowdies and thieves who make their advantage to us. In fact, it has been demonstrated that so long as it does not exist and England holds to the position she assumed during our rebellion we have her at an immense advantage.

All of this is lost. We surrendered our hold upon England in the belief that the Ministry would accept our case as presented in our own way. But this has not been done. The English Ministers acted with consummate skill. In the first place they escaped from the consequences of any retaliation upon the part of America by passing a treaty which made retaliation impossible. This was a great victory. Having achieved it they next resolved to break the force of any case that America might present to the Geneva Convention. And we drift through the whole negotiation. We give England the mestimable advantage of a treaty which is of no value to us, without any indemnity, and under a menace as decided as what we received when we captured Mason and Slidell. When indemnity is asked we surrender that, In other words, England has indemnity and immunity besides. She gains everything, we gain nothing, for our situation is no better than it was before we thought of a treaty. Well, e may consent to this, and admit that Mr. itself evident, and thieves and rowdies, taking Gladstone, to save his Ministry, has treated America with contumely, and that the Engthey are capable of by this midnight attack and lish have forced us to tacitly admit that all their imputations of chicanery are true, and | will be few.

feel relieved that the Alabama cloud no longer darkens the two nations; but is there anything to welcome in it? Do we stand any better for it? Have we earned from England anything but contempt? Does England not feel that what we concede now we concede ungraciously from some motive of fear or interest, and does she think any better of America for this surrender than she did a month since, when every journal and every public man was emphatic in his denunciations of our bad faith? In brief, Mr. Gladstone has sacrificed the best fruits of the treaty and all the moral advantages of the alliance upon the altar of his ambition. And we consent to the sacrifice.

And what do we do to escape from the ignominy of the position? Beaten, humiliated, outgeneralled by England, we turn to Spain. The resolution which would have been noble and would have thrilled the country a month ago when applied to England, now appears weak and vindictive when applied to Spain. Spain is to be bullied because we were afraid of ingland. General Sickles goes to Madrid with the most ferocious instructions in his pocket. He is to domand the immediate release of Dr. Houard, and if he is not released he is to ask for his passports. Well, considering that Dr. Houard will be released, that an announcement to that effect was made some time since, that there need not be the slightest difficulty about it, all of this is pitiful. It is nothing more than an intrigue, a subterfuge, upon the part of the administration. We for one do not mean to see it except in this, its true, light. We regard the whole business as a blur upon the administration. General Grant may say with Macbeth, that without this he might have been as 'broad and general as the casing air." As it is, he goes to the country with a burden, a blot, a suspicion of intrigue, where there should have been frankness; subterfuge in the stead of courage. We do not mean to carry this burden, certainly without protest. We do not diminish our regard for General Grant, our conviction that in this as in other things he has meant well. But we see in it nothing but matter for the severest criticism, for grief and pain and humiliation, and, all things considered, notwithstanding our contempt for the movement, a better reason for looking with hope and favor towards Cincinnati than any that has as yet been seen. Nor is there any way out but to simply ask Mr. Fish to relieve the President from the embarrasments his diplomacy has forced upon him, and to admit that he has lost the confidence of the country, by tendering his resignation. Then let us have some brave, accomplished, independent statesman in his place-a man like Elihu B. Washburne-who will have the sympathy and respect of the people, and who will be true to the President and the party and the country.

recalling Mr. Washburne from Paris. The Spanish Insurrection-Progress and Prospects of the Conflicting Causes.

Let us have this new departure speedily.

There is more danger ahead than may be

apparent to the President. Let him imitate

his old-fashioned flank movements towards

victory by sending Mr. Fish to England and

The news despatches from Europe under date of yesterday evening indicate that the Spanish insurrectionary movement against Amadeus has not been subdued. It appears, indeed, as if the cause of the invader, or of the rebellion, as we may call it, is maintained with considerable stubbornness of purpose at some points of the country. Marshal Serrano, generalissimo of the royalist army in the field, hesitates in the execution of his plan of operations against the Carlists in Navarre. He asks for reinforcements, and requires that his corps shall be augmented to twenty-five thousand soldiers of the line before he undertakes the efficement of the cause of the pretender in that province. Judging at this distance from the scene of trouble, and making all due allowance for conflicting statements in the despatches, we are inclined to think that when a soldier of such known ability and of such vast experience in his profession as the ex-Regent of Spain, Francisco Serrano, auses in the execution of the application of the strict penalty of martial law for the punishment of an impudent "rising" in arms against constituted governmental authority, he does so in the face of some rather potent obstacle of opposition. Then, again, we hear that a Carlist stronghold is to be stormed by the King's forces. A resort to regimental action by storm betokens firm resistance from within.

We also hear of revolutionist concentration. and of the appearance and disappearance of querilla bands of Carlists, and of Serrano in bivouack, and of imperial victory. English pressr eports speak of the occurrence of minor engagements in which the Carlists have been successful." Native aristocratic aid is evidently being afforded to Don Carlos' party, and it is said that the "notabilites" of a certain town have established a provisional government in opposition to that of the executive in Madrid. Spain is being moved by many and diverse agencies-dynastic, industrial, religious and of class. These are of nativist origin and from foreign impulse. It will be difficult to allay the progress of their tendency towards governmental and national change. King Amadeus has an excellent army at his command. He enjoys a good administrative experience, with the aid of useful monarchical counsel from Rome, and will be able, most likely, to conduct the country of his adoption through its present political crisis-that is, always provided, if his foster brethren in Spain permit him to do so.

THE CROP OF MAY DAY CONVENTIONS.-Yesterday was a remarkable day for conventions. They cropped out all over the country, the most extensive field, however, being that at Cincinnati. Among the number of State conventions we may enumerate the Vermont Republican Convention, the Tennessee Reunion and Reform Convention, the North Carolina Democratic State Convention and the Mississippi Republican State Convention. Properly conducted these conventions are very good things, and express the will of great bodies of the people in an eminent degree. But in the hands of political wire-pullers and unscrupulous political tricksters they express but the views of such classes and do more harm than good. We hope the people, however, will reap the benefit of all of yesterday's gatherings, and that the tares that may be garnered The Triumpa of Horald Enterprise-Dr. Livingstone with Mr. Stanley at Zanzther.

The glorious intelligence conveyed in our

special despatch, which tells that the great

African explorer, David Livingstone, has been rescued from African wilds by the Herald expedition, is something which places the civilized world under vast obligations to the enterprise of the Naw York HERALD. Never in the history of journalism has so stupendous an undertaking been brought to so successful an issue. As an effort, even had it failed of its object, it would have stood alone in the exploits of the independent press; but the triumphant note which comes to us from Bombay, asserting positively that Dr. Livingstone had arrived at Zanzibar in charge of Mr. Stanley, commander of the HERALD expedition, assures us that all this effort made on behalf of one of the heroes of the century was successful. It is a matter of especial pride to us also that the enterprise of the HERALD awoke the English government and people to a sense of their neglect of Dr. Livingstone. When the Henald expedition started in quest of the heroic old man, plunging into the wilds of Unyanyembe, the English nation, which had appropriated and devoured all the credit which this assiduous toiler in the cause of scientific knowledge had reaped under the burning sun of Central Africa, stood by in apathy, leaving him to his fate. The first news of the Herald expedition awoke them from this lethargyt, and, after considerable delay, an expedition was sent out under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society, receiving but stinted support from the English government. This expedition, too, was obliged to start without the certainty that it would have funds to proceed after reaching Zanzibar. On this point we have only to say that the HERALD did not give any further

orders than to find Livingstone, at whatever In September, 1871, we published the first letter from Mr. Stanley, in command of the HERALD forces, arrived at Zanzibar, detailing his progress thus far and giving certain indications of the whereabouts of the great traveller, whom he had determined, under his instructions, to bring back alive or dead. Along period of doubt and expectancy followed, broken only by the sad rumor of our correspondent's death at his post. Knowing the fearful dangers of the climate under which he had to progress, we dared, at the time, only hope it would prove untrue. When the savagery of the native tribes among whom he was travelling and whose territories he traversed was taken into account, the fatal chances so outweighed the slim hopes that we could only calculate on the questionable sources through which the information came. We knew, however, that if the brave-hearted man in the service of the HERALD had fallen in the wild, it was a part of the duty which the journalist owes to the civilization he would lead. His remains should not have been left to whiten amid the African jungle while a second expedition could be formed to bring them home. We know, too, that with the spirit of dash and enterprise which everywhere characterizes the HERALD staff, he would have died without other wish than that the search for the hero should not be abandoned. The despatch which informs us of the safety of Dr. Livingstone brings us no more welcome news than the safety of our

brave correspondent and his corps. It is now nearly seven years since Dr. Livingstone left England, and six years since he was heard from thirty miles up the Ruvuma River, on the East African coast. Since that date he has been heard from at Since that date he has been heard from at various intervals; now at Cazembe's, then at impeachment which he refers to in the Tanganyika, back again at Cazembe's, and off again by Tanganyika, on his way to Ujiji. In 1868 he was heard of at Lake Bangweolo, and then again at Ujiji. Letter after letter he had written never reached the coast at Zanzibar. Gradually his tracks, as those of a man in a snow storm, became effaced, and the native accounts which came to civilization were confused, vague and contradictory. It seemed as if a sad ending was about to mark the life of Livingstone. A patient, bold and persevering man with a large, active brain had spent the best years of a busy life among savages in a lost land, laying bare the mysteries locked in the dumb heart of barbarism. and filling up by wearing toil and sacrifice huge blanks on the map of a continent. Yet when this great life seemed about to be quenched amid savage gloom not a heart leaped in England, his country. It was as though a man who had lavished his years to amass a golden prize saw it melt away in a hideous dream. But the prize of knowledge which he had wrung from the wastes was above all stores of earthly wealth, and we can picture the bold man with faith wavering as he found himself in the heart of a barbarous continent, "helpless, without means and with few followers." If he had known the full measure of base forgetfulness which England had poured out for him who knows but the brave heart would have wholly failed? But the HERALD knew that such a man as Livingstone emancipates himself from race and country by his efforts, as the result of his endeavors becomes the property of the whole civilized world. The marvellous harvest which Livingstone had garnered in his brain could not be left to rot among the wildernesses of Africa. with nothing but the death song of the dusky savage to tell of the man that had gone. It was a glorious opportunity to improve mankind that was slipping from the world's grasp, and in this juncture the HERALD came to the

Early in 1871 the HERALD corps started from Zanzibar, and in April of that year left Bagamoyo. After reaching the basin of Thara its commander communicated with the HERALD from Kivihává. From this point he gave us the gladdening information that the "old man with the long beard almost white" was still living.

The danger to the HERALD explorer may be gleaned from the fact that four of his men had been killed by the natives and he himself prostrated with fever. Yet with all these dangers and difficulties, sufficient to break the courage of a less determined man, we learn that the search was prosecuted to a success and the HERALD rewarded in the fact that it has rescued a noble soul from a silence which would be worse than death. From the bare facts which have already reached us we can do no more than ananounce the safety of the two explorers. Doubtless the world, enriched by the wonderful adventures which have befallen Livingstone in the

past seven years, and benefited by his acquired knowledge of the geography, peoples and climate of the mysterious continent, will sufficiently thank the HERALD for its enterprise, but we take our own satisfaction in the great good achieved. The work of Bruce, Burton, Grant, Speke and Baker will now be supplemented by a more perfect knowledge of the heart of Africa. The story of the great inland lakes will be told, and the old secret of the Nile robbed of the last swathing of fable and romance. These are great things for a newspaper to point to; but while there is work for humanity this or bolder nature to be done the HERALD will ever be found ready to undertake it, and, we can assert confidently, find men of brain, nerve and courage to accomplish it.

The Impeachment of the Judges-Cardozo's Resignation.

For months past the public has been aware that an effort was on foot to arraign certain officers in the highest branch of the State Judiciary for alleged irregularities in the administration of their offices. The Judiciary Committee has held an investigation in this city, examined numerous witnesses and in their report advise that the impeachment of these accused judges be proceeded with. Now, when a public official is charged on grave grounds with dishonesty, it is a duty which society owes to itself to have the matter investigated; and, if a man is guiltless, the least he can do is to demand, challenge and further any and all scrutiny into his conduct. When this remark is applied to the Bench it becomes intensified in all its aspects. The administration of justice has been in all ages of civilization looked on as something requiring not only learning, keenness, grasp and ability, but a severe honesty, without which all other qualifications were void. Without it the impartiality which decides without false bias and on the weight of evidence slone could never be relied on. The majesty of the law becomes a shrunken, shrivelled lie where a man approaches the law courts with a single shade of doubt on his mind that any interest, personal or private or other than that of strict justice, may help a decision on his case. History has execrated the name of George, Lord Jeffreys as an unjust judge; and although his apologists have said that he "could be honest in judgment where he had no interest to be otherwise," the very ability for which they praise him on such occasions makes the degradations of the ermine he brought about in the State trials only the more heinous. With a keen sense of shame would we be compelled to admit that judges in our courts have been guilty of the gross irregularities charged; but since the accusations have been made on the responsibility of so respectable a body as the Bar Association it is a matter of necessity that the fullest inquiry be made. The form of trial laid down by the constitution is before the State Senate as a High Court of Impeachment. The Legislature cannot, in the premises, recede from its duty of taking up the cases on the Judiciary Committee's report, and nothing should be allowed to interfere with this right-The effort made by Judge Cardozo to resign

his seat on the Supreme Court Bench we look on as singularly undignified. The reasons put forward in his letter of resignation are flimsy, even if put forward by him in good faith, and will undoubtedly be regarded as an attempt to evade impeachment. We cannot, for instance, credit him with ignorance of the fact that the inquiry by the Judiciary Comer part of his letter. His statement, therefore, that the investigation has been closed, is a petitio principii unworthy of a man in his position. The various attempts made to introduce this resignation into the Assembly will give further color to a desire on the part of his friends to shield him from inquiry. These efforts were properly frustrated, and we call upon the Secretary of State not to accept it, but to allow the impeachment to proceed. The Judge himself would, indeed, do something to correct the feeling to which this illconsidered letter will give rise by withdrawing it and facing his accusers boldly in the Court provided for the purpose.

It is believed that the impeachment of Judges Barnard and McCunn will follow, and we only say, if this be the case, that the entire State is interested in seeing that they have a fair trial. The assertion that impeachments are merely party malice is one to be expected under the circumstances, and should have no weight with men determined to do their duty fully and fairly. It is part of their duty to see that the Bench is pure, and they must remember that giving weight to any political feeling in the matter would only stultify the inquiry and leave the matter worse than they found it,

The Mexican Revolution.

We print this morning important news from Mexico. By special telegram from Matamoros we learn that a courier had arrived from the interior with despatches to the effect that Diaz had reappeared and occupied Guadalajara with a large force. The States of Guanajuato and Morelia were in open insurrection. Rocha had abandoned Durango and was marching on Jalisco, Donato Guerra following in hot pursuit. Durango had been reoccupied by Borego, and immense supplies, with ammunition trains, had been brought forward. The progress of the army was slow. Still the siege guns had been mounted on wagons, and the general expectation was that the fire would be opened without further delay. When Treviño was told of the black flag, he laughed and exclaimed, "It is the flag of cowards!" According to the latest report Tabasca had arrived at Bagdad with three hundred men and two guns. The revolutionists had not yet made an appearance, although it was known there was some slight skirmishing with Cortina. Thus it is that the Mexican revolution drags its weary length along. Mexico, like Cuba, seems doomed to self-destruction unless it is taken in hand by the United States.

BUTCHERY IN FRANCE .-- Another Communist has been executed in the camp at Satory. Genton, the unfortunate victim, had taken part in the slaughter of the hostages. It was a bad crime; but surely we have heard enough of the horrid plain of Satory. The executions have been so numerous, so slowly and so deliberately repeated that the name of Satory has become an offence. M. Thiers would do well to bring to a conclusion those executions, which are now defeating their purposes

AMUSEMENTS.

The Stadt Theatre. The repetition last night of Halbyy's opera-"La Juive," at this house by the Pabbri company was well attended by the German part of the com-munity. It is somewhat difficult for a non-Teutonic ear to fully understand the cause of the enthusiasm which the audience time to time displayed. With the remembran time to time displayor.
the Nilsson and Parepa-Rosa companies fresh in our
minds, we can hardly be expected to feel very enthe Nilsson and Parepa-Rosa companies fresh in our minds, we can hardly be expected to feel very enturishing the control of the performance at the Stadt. There are two artists, however, who are gifted with good voices. Richard is a tenor of considerable power and Wiegand a respectable base, but neither of them possess much histrionic ability. The chorus and the orchestra are almost as bad as they can be, so that the interest centers altogether in the efforts of the principal singers. The audience gave constant evidence of very enthusiastic appreciation, but their verdice would scarcely be approved outside the region of the Bowery.

Booth's Theatre-"Hichard III."

The revival of Richard III. at Booth's Theatre inst evening was the occasion of a fine house and the assembling of a well-pleased audience. The magnificent scenery and appointments of the play were in accordance with the well known taste and ability of this theatre, and the performance was highly satisfactory to all who love to see the great bard well interpreted. The Tower scene in the first act and the street scone where Anne and the Duchess meet the King, in the fourth, were heartily applicated. The battle scene was strewn with pletured corses. The strict regard for the customs, manners and dress of the time, which was so notable in the recent revival of Julius Cassar, was not so thoroughly preserved, hewever. The scene of the Presence Chamber in act fourth, where Richard quarrels with Buckingham, was most elaborately set, but partock rather of the architecture of the Alhambra than of Whitehall, and in the last act Richard, instead of wearing the traditional coat of mail, was dressed in a suit somewhat partaking of the grotesque, while Richamond, dressed in a similar suit, wore also a pair of heavy high-legged boots. Mr. Booth's rendition of Richard is almost a new thing to the New York public. It is now about seven years since he performed the part in this city. It was then at the Winter Garden, where the stage appointments were meagre and unsatisfactory as compared with his present theatre. His rendition is evidently the result of liberal thought and study. He makes and the street scone where Anne and the Duc Winter Garden, where the stage appointments were meagre and unsatisfactory as compared with his present theatre. His rendition is evidently the result of liberal thought and study. He makes Richard a highly enjoyable villam, a defiant miscreant who, with a shape to frighten the dogs and a "tongue to wheedle the doyl," has withal a high spice of humor in him. His swaggering hmp becomes a bold carriage, and is faithfully kept up through all the changes of his piottings, his love-making and his battles. Mr. Booth was called before the curtain three times. Mr. Waller played King Henry and Mr. Bangs Richmond, and both of those gentlemen showed marked improvement in their delivery. The robustiousness that has herefoore characterized their performances was greatly toned down, and they observed, doubtless, the increased applause with which the audience rewarded this improvement. Miss Bella Pateman rendered the support was unworthy so magnificent a revival, the best piece of acting in it being that of the young gentleman of some seven summers. The play was eleven o'clock.

THE FLIGHT OF THE SONG BIRDS.

Yesterday was a remarkable, if not an unprecedented, day in the history of music in this country. Two steamers, the Schultz and the Fletcher, the one charged to its utmost capacity with the friends of Parepa-Rosa and the other crowded with the admirers of Nilsson, accomp the Cunard steamship Cuba down the bay; and the Schultz parted company with the ocean steamship at Sandy Hook. On the Cuba were the following artists and managers:—Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Carl Rosa, Lyall, Mile. Nilsson, Mr. and Mrs. Aynsley Cook, Charles Santley, Lindsay Sloper, Henry O. Jarrett, Max Maretzek and lady, Tim Karl, Mr. and Mrs. Castle and M. Taylor. The scene before the starting of the steamer was very impressive and exhilarating. The Schultz, commanded by Mr. Wm. Seguin, had Grafulla's band on board, with Herr Sost as conductor, and all the prominent artists in the city who were not on the passenger list of the Cuba congregated together to bid the stars of the opera an affectionate farewell. There were numerous handshakings and heartfelt adieux on the Cunarder, and when the noble steamship moved out in the bay the band of the Schultz played all the prominent national airs of America. When the Cuba, with full steam on, rushed by the waiting boat at Sandy Hook a cheer broke forth from the lips of the friends of the departing artists, and the last of these seen were Mme. Parepa-Ross and Carl Rosa on the "bridge" and Jarrett and Martzek on the quarter-deck, sending a last and lusty cheer back to the friends they left behind. the Cunard steamship Cuba down the bay: and the

THE WEATHER.

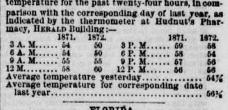
OPPICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OPPICER.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2-1 A. M.
Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

lowest barometer has moved northwardig from Lake Superior into Canada. Cloudy weather and rain are now prevailing over the South Atlanward clear weather prevails very generally. Probabilities.

Rising barometer, westerly to northerly winds and clear weather will prevail very generally by Thursday morning from the lakes to the Gulf coast and South and Middle Atlantic States and extend over the latter during the morning and over New England by or on Thursday evening.

Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in com-



FLORIDA.

The Senate Constitute a High Court of Impeachment to Try Governor Reed for High Crimes.

ALLAHASSEE, FLA., May 1, 1872.
The Senate to-day resolved to proceed as a High
Court of Impeachment for the tiral of Harrison Reed, on Thursday, 2d instant.

Governor Day sent in a message, in which he stated the amount of unpaid taxes for 1871 to be \$271,724, and there was necessary for the current expenses of the State, including taxes for expenses of the State, including taxes for 1872, about \$360,000. To pay this amount there is outstanding less than \$75,000, in State scrip. He therefore recommends the adoption of measures which will enable the people to pay their taxes, and also recommends the passage of a law deciaring Comptroller's warrants receivable for taxes.

In the Assembly the resolution that the Board of Managers be urged to take immediate steps to make preparation to proceed with the trial of Harrison Reed was defeated by 15 yeas to 17 nays.

The case of W. D. Bloxhall, who was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1870 over Day, but was counted out, will be tried at the present term of the Supreme Court.

Bishop Pearce, convicted of bribery, and whose seat was declared vacant, has been pardoned.

THE KU-KLUX.

Fourteen Prisoners Sentenced for Conspiracy-The Effect of the Klan on th Cultivation of the Soil.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 1, 1872. In the United States Court to-day the jury found Robert Riggins, of York county, "guilty of conspiracy," and not guilty of murder. Fourteen prisoners who had pleaded guilty of conspiracy were sentenced to imprisonment for terms ranging from two to ten years, and to pay fines ranging from \$100 to \$1,000. To-morrow will be the last day of

the trial.

The News, this morning, in noticing the effect the recent Ku Klux arrests, says that in the small county of Laurens alone five hundred ploughs by actual count lie idle, and the cultivation of ten thousand acres is lost.

SENATOR HARDENBURGH.

Arrangements for the Funeral To-Day.

RONDOUT, May 1, 1872.

The funeral of Hon. Jacob Hardenburgh takes place in this city at two o'clock to-morrow place in this city at two o'clock to-morrow with Masonic honors. Governor Hoffman, Lieutenant Governor Beach, Judges Grover, Church and Allen, and a large delegation from the Senate and Assembly will be present. A meeting of the Kingston Bar was held to night, at which speeches were made by prominent lawyers of this city, eulogizing the deceased, and resolutions were adopted to the same effect; also to attend the funeral services in a body.

There is general sorrow at the demise of the talented gentleman, his many excellent qualities having made him many tru friends among all classes and partice.